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ABSTRACT

The educational system of Jordan follows principles set down by law in 1964. Education is compulsory for nine years, free to all students, and available equally to both sexes and all religious groups. Central administrative functions are carried out by the Ministry of Education which administers examinations, recruits teachers, and sets general educational policy. Jordan's 18 educational district directors have responsibility for running schools on a daily basis. Developments of particular importance from 1974-76 include new legislation to clarify responsibility of the Ministry of Education vis-a-vis the district directors, abolition of examinations at the end of the intermediate cycle, increase in the number and type of vocational courses, and improved literacy education. Elementary school curriculum adds religion and embroidery (for girls) to basic subjects and introduces English as a second language in grade four. On the intermediate level, girls study home economics and boys study commercial, industrial, or agricultural subjects. After successful completion of intermediate school, students may enter a general secondary or vocational school. Six teacher education institutes provide training in all academic and vocational subjects offered in elementary, intermediate, and secondary schools. (Author/DB)

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A REPORT

TO

The 36th Session of The International

Conference on Education in Geneve . Jordan.

September 1977

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Directorate of Cultural Relations
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ministry of Education

Amman - Jordan

SE010299

P A R T I.

Organization and Structure

Of

The Educational System

I. General Principles:

The basic law governing education in Jordan is the New No. (16) of the year 1964, according to this law:

Education in Jordan is free for all. It is compulsory in the first nine years of schooling, that is, in the primary and preparatory cycles, for the age groups 6-11 & 12-14. Girls and boys have equal opportunities to learn, and there is no discrimination what-so-ever in education among people of different creeds, or religions.

Co-education is provided in all kindergarten , i.e., for the age group 3-5 years. In some distant village schools, where the number of girls is not sufficient to justify opening a seperate school for girls, co-education is provided in the boys schools. Several private schools are co-educational at the elementary level.

This applies also to the two state universities: The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Authorities of Education:

In Jordan education is provided by both public and private sectors. Schools and institutes of higher education run by the Ministry of Education accommodate about 68% of the total school enrolment.

One percent of the school enrolment is in the schools of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, and the Department of Inalienable Properties (AWQAF).

The University of Jordan and the newly established Yarmouk University offer education for about 1 % of the total student enrolment. UNRWA (The United Nations Relief and Works Agency) provides education for about 20 % of the student population, while national and foreign private schools educate about 10 % of the school enrolment.

Most of the foreign private schools are run by religious bodies; while the national private schools are run by secular as well as religious bodies.

The UNRWA schools provide education for the Palestinian refugees children in the first nine years of education. The refugee children who qualify for free secondary education attend the schools of the Ministry of Education. This has been arranged through an agreement between the Government of Jordan and UNRWA.

Thus it is clear that the Ministry of Education is the principal authority for education regulating and controlling the education provided by all agencies in all schools in the country, with the exception of university education. The supervisors (inspectors) of the Ministry have the right to inspect private as well as government schools.

Educational Administration:

The administration of the Ministry of Education is both centralized and decentralized. It is centralized in the sense that the Ministry of Education is the final authority on all major educational decisions, and in the sense that the curriculum and textbooks are prescribed by the Ministry of Education to be used by all the schools in the country both public and private. The Ministry of Education also recruits all teachers to be appointed in all the public schools through the Civil Service Commission. Moreover, it is the Ministry of Education that organizes, administers the public examinations at the end of the 12th grade and provides schools with all educational television programs. It also prepares and distributes all textbooks.

But in another sense the administration of education can be considered as decentralized. Jordan is now divided into 18 districts of education, called directorates. At present the East Bank is divided into 13 educational districts and the West Bank (now under Isreali occupation since June 1967) into five.

Each of the educational districts has a director who acts as the educational and the administrative head of the directorate. He makes many decisions without reference to the Ministry of Education. Each district has its own technical supervisors (inspectors of education). A number of locally supervised and administered educational activities are planned through the local district education committee.

The central office of the Ministry of Education consists of thirteen directorates (General education, Cultural relations, Vocational education, Personnel, Educational Planning, Exminations, Curriculum, Teacher Training and Certification, and Public Relations, Education and Teachers Housing, and School Building and Physical Education directorates.

Each of the above directorates is responsible for some centrally organized aspects of Education in Jordan.

The Under-Secretary, under the supervision of the Minister of Education, is the person directly in charge of the organization of the Ministry of Education and the implementation of its policy. He is helped by the heads of all directorates.

A key role in the Ministry of Education is played by the General Education Committee whose members are the Minister of Education (acting as chairman), the Under-Secretary, and all the heads of the directorates.

The committee supervises all educational projects of the Ministry of Education, approves general policy to be followed by each directorate, plans the administrative organization of the Ministry of Education and the educational district, prepares draft laws, regulations, and directives that will govern the smooth functioning of all the activities of the Ministry, and supervises public examinations and all educational publications including the Educational Journal (Risalat Al Mu'alem) published by the Ministry of Education.

The Board of Education:

The Minister of Education is also the chairman of the Board of Education. This Board was established in 1969 to ensure the stability and continuity of the general policy education and the smooth running of the educational system. The Board is composed of 16 members who represent both the public and private sectors of the society.

The Board offers recommendations regarding the implementation of the general education policy, studies the annual budget of the Ministry of Education and presents its recommendations, and offers to the Ministry its advice on the establishment of new educational institutions. The Board has full authority in making decisions related to curriculum development and revision and production of textbooks.

Financing of Education:

Education in Jordan is free and compulsory in the first nine grades; and it is free in both types of secondary education, general and vocational. It is also free in all teacher training institutes and the higher institute of agriculture. Furthermore, boarding students in secondary vocational schools and higher educational institutes do not pay any fees.

Textbooks are distributed to students in elementary and preparatory schools free of charge and at a nominal price in order to cover the cost of printing textbooks in secondary schools. Nevertheless, students are asked to contribute to the schools' funds a nominal sum of money, not exceeding three quarters of a dinar per year. Students from poor families are exempted from this fee.

A study of the annual budget of the Ministry of Education in the last few years shows a steady increase in the expenditure on education as a result of the growing consciousness of the importance of education and the increasing public demand.

The list below shows the amounts of money allocated for education in the last four years as compared to the National Budget:

Year	Ministry of Ed. Budget	Government Budget	Percentage
1973	7,859,865	118,594,240	6.6 %
1974	12,842,000	158,428,545	8.1 %
1975	14,873,000	218,285,000	6.8 %
1976	18,610,500	263,000,000	7.1 %

II. Structure & Organization

(The Educational Ladder)

Children normally start the six years of elementary education at the age of six. The elementary cycle is followed by three years of the preparatory cycle (junior high). The nine years of the elementary and preparatory cycles constitute the compulsory years of education.

At the end of the compulsory years of education, all students used to sit for the Public Preparatory Education Examination. According to the Education Act No. 10, 1975 this examination was cancelled. Since then all students who pass their school exams at the end of the third preparatory class are promoted to the secondary cycle.

Higher secondary education is provided either by secondary general schools or secondary vocational schools. The latter include the agricultural, commercial, the industrial and Nursing schools. Students of both types of secondary schools sit for the General Secondary Education Examination. Those who pass the examination are entitled to pursue their education in institutes of higher learning, both in Jordan and abroad.

Pre-School and Elementary Education:

The Ministry of Education provides free compulsory education starting from the first grade of the elementary school. Pre-school education in kindergarten is provided by private agencies, both national and foreign. Some kindergartens are located in separate buildings; while others are attached to elementary schools. Children are accepted in these institutions, if they are over three years of age.

A child is admitted to the first grade of the elementary school, when he is six to seven years old. The duration of the elementary school cycle is six years. The child learns Arabic, Religion, airthmetic, civics, history, geography, science, drawing, embroidery (for girls), music and physical education.

Starting from the fourth grade all children learn English as a second language. However, in almost all of the private schools, the study of English begins at earlier grades. French is taught in addition to English, in some of the private schools. (The latest adopted number of weekly periods is 26 in the first four grades, 28 in the fifth and sixth grades, 30 in the preparatory grades and in the first and second secondary grades, and it is 32 periods in the third secondary grades. During the year 1975/76 there were 386012 pupils in elementary schools, about 206618 were boys and 179394 were girls.

The Preparatory Schools:

Most of the students of the sixth grade are promoted to the seventh grade in Jordan. The seventh, eighth and ninth grade make up what is known as the preparatory schools.

During the year 1975/76 there were 115608 students in preparatory schools 67388 were boys and 48220 were girls.

Education at the preparatory level has three main objectives. It continues some of the functions of the elementary schools with respect to basic skills. It provides courses in mathematics, natural sciences, language and social studies as a foundation for study in the higher secondary cycle. And, finally, it offers some practical industrial, agricultural, or commercial courses as part of the general education for all students and as a necessary preoccupational preparation for the terminal students.

All students in the preparatory schools are given courses in religion (3 periods), scince (4 periods), drawing for boys and embroidery for girls (one period), physical education (2 periods), Arabic (7 periods), English (6 periods), arithmetic, geometry and algebra (5 periods), social studies (3 periods), home economics for girls (3 periods), or one of three vocational courses, agricultural, industrial, or commercial, for boys (3 periods). The total number of weekly periods is 35 in the first and second preparatory grades and 37 periods in the third preparatory grade.

Officially, every boy's preparatory school in Jordan contains as part of its general education curriculum one of the three vocational courses. Every boy student is required to take for the three years of preparatory school the vocational course offered in his school. Girls preparatory schools offer courses in home economics.

Generally speaking, preparatory schools in rural areas offer the agricultural courses, while preparatory schools in urban areas offer either commercial or industrial courses. Only in rare cases does a school offer both the commercial and industrial course.

According to the Law of Education of 1964, compulsory education ends at the age of sixteen. All students in the third preparatory grade are noe promoted to the first secondary grade if they pass their regular schools examinations.

Secondary Schools:

The cycle of secondary education in Jordan is composed of the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades.

The two types of secondary schools, the general and the vocational, have different aims. The aim of secondary general schools is to prepare students for higher and university education. The secondary vocational schools aim at preparing students to take up middle - level manpower positions in the Jordanian economy. (Thus, education of the general secondary schools is not terminal; while that of the secondary vocational schools is in a way terminal).

The secondary general schools offer two options: The literary and The scientific. Scientific and literary streaming starts at the beginning of the second year (11th grade).

The division of students into the two specializations is determined by their academic achievements in the first secondary year (the 10th grade). Usually those students with high achievement records in science and mathematics are allowed to take the scientific major. According to statistical data, girls are more inclined to take the literary major. As for boys, the division into the two majors tends to be equal.

All students of the first year in the secondary school (10th grade). Study a common curriculum consisting of Islamic religion, Arabic, English, history, civics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, physical education and military training.

In the second secondary year (11th grade), students in the literary stream take more periods in Arabic and English than students in the scientific stream. They also study history, geography, and some other social subjects. On the other hand, students in the scientific stream study physics, chemistry, biology, and advanced mathematics.

III. Vocational Education:

Vocational education is an integral part of this nation's total educational program. It supplements, supports, and enhances the general educational program in the preparatory, secondary and hgiher education levels. Programs of both academic and vocational education are adminstered by state and private authorities who recognize and accept the responsibility to provide educational opportunities to youth and adults. Youth and adults, through vocational and technical education programs are educated to adopt themselves to technological advances to become more productive citizens, to advance themselves, and to increase their earning capacity. Presnetly, there are three levels of vocationel education in Jordan; namely:

1- The intermediate level (prevocational education) starting from the seventh grade through the ninth. It provides courses in agriculture, industry, commerce and home economics as part of the general education for all students and as a necessary pre-vocational preparation for the terminal students: Home economics is also given for girls in the secondary level as part of their general education.

2- The secondary level: starting from the tenth grade through the twelfth, and presently it is given at separate agricultural, industrial, commercial, nursing and women crafts high schools.

3- Post secondary level: (Technical and Teacher Training Institutes) These institutes were established to provide industrial technicians and qualified vocational teachers in agriculture, industry, commerce and home economics. The duration of study is two years . A technical institute for girls has been established in the academic year 1974 - 1975. At present two specializations are offered in this institute: Secreterial and Office Practice as well as Catering and Institutional Management. Other specializations will be offered in the near future. The period of study is two years.

Here are the different types of vocational education:

a. Agricultural Education:

Vocational and technical education in agriculture is one important segment of vocational and technical education. It is an essential educational program for maintaining efficiency in producing, processing, marketing and servicing Jordan's agriculture.

Much interest has been given to the three existing agricultural schools, two of which are located at the southern part of the East Bank, while the third is at the West Bank.

The distribution of the students and teachers in the two schools in the East Bank for the year 75/76 is as shown in the following table:

	Shoubak Sec. Agri. School	Rabba Sec. Agri. School
No. of students	260	299
No. of teachers (agricultural enginners)	10	10

The Institute of Training Teachers of Agriculture in Shaubak:

This institute aims at training well qualified teachers for this level. The duration of study is two years and the institute has an enrolment capacity of 80 students of whom 40 students will graduate anually.

b. Industrial Education and Training:

Industrial education started in Jordan in 1924, but up to 1960, there was only one government secondary industrial school. Now there are three government industrial secondary schools in the East Bank and two in the West Bank.

The main objective of these schools is to prepare trainees to enter into the craft level jobs. Such an objective is evidently not enough to fulfill the industrial development needs of various skill levels in the different specializations.

Secondary Industrial Schools:

Students of the secondary industrial schools are accepted after having successfully completed compulsory education, i.e. 9 years of general education. The duration of study is three years. The subjects taught in secondary industrial schools include practical training (50%) related technical subjects (20%), scientific subjects (20%), and cultural subjects (10%).

There are at present three secondary industrial schools in Jordan with an intake capacity of 500 students. Two other schools are being constructed and four more are planned to be established during the Five Year Development Plan.

c. Technical Institutes:

Students of the technical institutes are accepted after having successfully completed secondary education, i.e. 12 years of general education. The duration of study is two years. The subjects taught in technical institutes include humanities (15%), scientific subjects (20%), technical subjects (50%), and practical training (15%).

In the East Bank the Ministry of Education has at present one technical institute with an intake capacity of 260 students. The specializations taught at this institute are electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, architectural engineering, chemical engineering, laboratory technicians, and workshop instructors training.

d. In-Plant Training:

Due to the high cost of institutional vocational education and training, a parallel training system has been introduced by making use of the existing training facilities in large industries. Apprenticeship schemes and up-grading courses for workers have been started in various plants like the Electric Company, the Phosphate Company, the Oil Refinery and the Ministry of Public Works Mechanical Department.

e. Business Secondary Schools:

Business secondary schools aim at providing students with the appropriate information, skills and experience, that will enable them to do administrative and secretarial work.

The period of study is 3 years, at the end of which students sit for a general public examination in business education.

Enrollment of the business secondary schools for the academic year 1975/1976 was as follows:

	First year	Second year	Third year
Boys	738	659	499
Girls	622	555	399
Total	1360	1214	898

f. Assistant Nursing:

Since there has been a great need for nurses and assistant nurses in Jordan, The Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministry of Health started a three year course in secondary schools education in nursing. The aim of this study is to train students to be effecient assistant nurses and to upgrade the nursing profession.

The period of study is 3 years. Students are given theoretical courses in Nursing and Nursing Practice, Nutrition, Physiology and Anatomy.

These students spend half of the second and third years of their training in practical work in hospitals and clinics under the supervision of their Nursing teachers. At present there are three schools which offer this training. They are located in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. It is hoped that two other secondary nursing divisions will be opened in Salt and Karak in the coming academic year.

IV. Higher Education:

Teacher Training Institutes:

a. Entry requirements for teachers education: According to the act No. (103), 1975, the entry requirements for teachers institutes are as follows:-

1. To qualify for academic teachers training institutes, the teacher must have passed successfully the General Secondary Education Examination (Tawjihi) or its equivalent, and earned an avarage of 50% in the required subjects.

2. Those who want to specialize in science subjects should have a passing mark in all science subjects.

3. Those who want to specialize in Art Education, Physical Education or Music should also pass a special aptitude test set out by the Ministry of Education.

4. Those students who want to join the polytechnic or the vocational institutes should be among the ones who have graduated from the same line of specialization at the secondary school level.

b. Types of Teachers Training Institutes:

1. Academic Teacher Training Institutes:

There are already six Teachers Training Institutes which train teachers to teach various academic subjects at the compulsory level. Three of them are for men teachers and three for women teachers. Besides, there are two private teachers training institutes. One of them is for men and trains teachers to teach literary subjects. The other is coeducational and combines training teachers for the teaching profession with training for other vocations like secretarial work and business education.

2. Vocational and Industrial Institutes:

As mentioned earlier these include:-

a- The Institute of Training Teachers of agriculture.
b- The polytechnic which provides industrial technicians and trains teachers of industry.
c- The technical institute for girls which teaches secretarial and office practice, as well as, catering and Industrial Management. Other specializations will be offered in the future.

3. Teachers Certification Institute:

This institute aims at improving the quality of education in Jordan in the following manner:

a- The certification of unqualified teachers employed in the compulsory cycle by raising their professional and academic level to equal that of graduates of pre-service teachers education institutes(two years of post-secondary education study).

b- The training of key education personnel and others working in the educational field, and offering opportunities for refresher training and professional growth for qualified teachers in the light of the results of educational research.

V. University Education:

There are now two universities in Jordan, The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University which were established in 1962 and 1975 respectively. In the University of Jordan there are the following faculties:

1) Faculty of Arts
2) " of Economics and Commerce.
3) " of Sciences.
4) " of Shari'a .
5) " of Medicine .
6) " of Nursing .
7) " of Agricultural Sciences.
8) " of Engineering .

However, University of Jordan has plans to expand or complete more faculties.

In Yarmouk University wherein teaching started in October 1976 on its temporary campus in the northern city of Irbid, there is now only one faculty, namely, faculty of science and arts which includes Departments of English language and literature, Arabic language and literature, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biological sciences, Economics, and Humanities with more departments to be opened later on.

Today University of Jordan students number almost six thousand. Whereas Yarmouk University now has an enrollment of 650 students; but

in eight years time when Yarmouk University's master-plan is fully realized on its 2600 acre permanent site, it expects to be able to accomodate up to 20,000 students mainly in the fields of science and technology and to provide comprehensive educational facilities in four faculties: Sciences and Arts, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine.

Both universities are state universities but they are academically, administratively and financially independent by law.

In both universities the Credit Hour System has been used since it better meets the needs of the students.

There is a sound and constructive cooperation between the Ministry of Education on the the one hand and the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University on the other hand especially in the fields of Education.

PART II

Development of Education

1974 - 1976

I. New Policy Orientations:

The major aspects of the new policy orientations in education in Jordan can be summed up by the goals and objectives of the Five Year Plan of 1976 - 1980 that has been approved by the government of Jordan. These goals are divided into two categories:-

a) The goals of the Ministry of Education plan of 1976-80 are:

1. To achieve total compulsory education in the elementary and preparatory cycles.
2. To expand the diversifications of secondary education to serve the needs of Jordanian society for technical and trained manpower which can contribute to development projects.
3. To contribute to the preparation of manpower for the different specialties needed for comprehensive development, with priority given to the needs of the sector of mining, industry, agriculture, tourism and construction, on account of their being directly productive.
4. To upgrade the quality of education by treating all aspects which adversely affect the efficiency of the educational and learning process and which include: students, headmasters, teachers, school buildings, curricula, textbooks, furniture and programmes.

The following projects are to be constructed during the 5 Year Plan 1976-1980 in line with the goals mentioned above:

Projects:-

1) Academic Schools and institutes:-

- Establishing Teachers training centre at Karak (with a capacity to enrol 400 students). It will be opened as from the year 1979-1980.
- Completing the number of Jordan valley schools. (By 1980).
- Constructing School buildings for:-
  40 compulsory schools
  5 secondary schools in urban areas.
  3 secondary schools at rural areas
- Expanding adult education and literacy programmes (at the cost of JD 405 000 by 1980).

2) Comprehensive Schools: The construction of 3 schools by 1979-1980:-

- A Boys school/ Zerka.
- A Girls school/Zerka.
- A Girls School/Irbid.

3) Commercial Schools: The construction of two schools by 1978 - 1979:-

- One for boys/Amman
- One for girls/Zerka

4) Technical and agricultural schools and colleges:

The establishment of:

- A technical institute (polytechnic) at Husban (to be opened by 1979/1980).
- Aqaba vocational training centre.
- An industrial school at Madaba (to be opened by 1978-79).
- Agricultural vocational training centres at Wadi Yabes (to be opened by 1979/1980).
- Rural development centres at Ma'addi/Jordan valley. (It is expected to operate by 1979/1980).

5) Trade Training:-

- Women's trade training centre (it is expected to be ready by 1978/1979).
- Boy's trade training centre (it is planned to be opened by 1978/1979).
- Amman Hotel Training school (it is expected to start by 1979/1980).

6) School Health Services:- This project calls for establishing 12 health centres in various parts of the Kingdom.

7) Laboratory Equipment and Instruments:-

- Establishing within the Polytechnic Institute at Marka a workshop to produce, and develop laboratory equipment to serve the needs of modern curricula.
- Annexing school laboratories (to be annexed) to five existing boys and girls secondary schools.

b) University Education Objectives:

The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University were established to work towards achieving the following objectives, each university within its own competence and special goals:

1. Opening more opportunities of higher and university education for the majority of the increasing number of students procuring their General Secondary Education Certificate every year.
2. Providing the country with specialized and well trained manpower needed for its economic, social, cultural and educational development.
3. Creating and expanding research in fields of science, technology, culture and education needed for the development and progress of the Jordanian, Arab and World Society.
4. Providing Jordan and the Arab World with technical, scientific, vocational, educational and administrative expertise and personnel.

II New Educational Legislative Measures:

Several new legislative measures have been taken during the last two years. The ones which have direct influence on the educational process in Jordan are the following:-

1. Regulation no 66, 1975:

Concerning the organizational administration of the Ministry of Education. It defines the structure of the Ministry of Education, the duties and responsibilities of the different directorates and divisions and those of the Education committee. According to this regulation three new directorates have been added to the Ministry of Education.

2. Regulation no (10), 1975:

Concerning the instructions of success and failure in the compulsory and secondary schools. Accordingly the public preparatory school examinations at the end of the 3rd preparatory year was cancelled.

3. Regulation no (13), 1974:

Concerning vocational training. Accordingly the Ministry started to offer a variety of vocational training crash courses im order to meet the demand for more skilled workers and technicians.

III Development of Education 1974-1976

The most significant achievement in education in Jordan has been the shift of emphasis towards vocational, comprehensive and technical education. Many educational reforms and innovations have been introduced in conformity with this tendency:-

1. The introduction of "Comprehensive Education" on experimental basis in the educational system in 1976. Secondary Comprehensive schools contain all types of academic and vocational education for boys and girls.

2. The introduction of crash training programs in trades where great immediate need exists like the building trades. (These balanced programs are in effect).

3. A scheme to produce technical textbooks covering the various specializations in the technical schools is under implementation.

4. The introduction of Nursing education in 1974 for girls in the secondary level to fulfil the needs for "Assistant Nurses". The program is of three years duration after nine years of compulsory general education.

5. **The introduction of new fields of technical education in the post secondary (half university) level. Those include industrial, agricultural and commercial specializations.**

In line with the policy of vocationalization of education, the following vocational schools, centres, institutes and higher colleges were established in the last two years:-

1. An institute for training agricultural teachers (duration two years).
2. A girls institute for secretarial work, nutrition and home-management (duration 2 years).
3. New vocational secondary schools (industrial, nursing and post office. (duration 2 years).
4. A girls centre for sewing and handcrafts.
5. Two comprehensive secondary schools, one for boys and one for girls.

b. The second most important achievement has been the cultural agreement signed between Jordan and Syria according to which education in all three cycles of general education is to be unified.

Having practically the same aims and objectives of Education in the final analysis, the two countries, which are in fact parts of the same nation, have already taken serious steps towards this unification. Special committees have been set up by both countries to unify the curricula and textbooks. The committee have already finished unifying the curricula of the elementary cycle.

The same new textbooks have been produced for the first three primary classes. Work is still going on for the other cycles as well.

c. Reforms in the field of curricula

Our high schools curricula have been developed continually in the last few years.

1. The Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Royal Scientific Society and the University of Jordan has adopted modern mathematics and new methodologies in science teaching. This is demonstrated by the introduction of the new curricula in science and mathematics, and by the summer courses held for the teachers in these subjects, and the expanding of laboratories and various equipment needed in this field.
2. Other new projects in teaching physics, chemistry and biology have also been introduced on experimental basis.
3. More attention has been given to the teaching of Arab culture through more elaborate study of Arabic language, literature and religion.
4. The teaching of music was introduced into the teachers training institutes for the first time.
5. The use of educational television has been expanded. It now includes the teaching of the following subjects: English, Arabic, Mathematics, Physics, Geography and Art education.
6. The teaching of French is continued on experimental basis at the secondary school level in seven secondary schools in Amman.

d. Upgrading of Teachers:

The educational system in Jordan gives a great deal of attention to professionalizing teaching. This is being done through the teacher training centres and faculties of education in the country. This aspect has been emphasized as a result of the Act of Educational Certification (which is granted

to teachers, head-masters and supervisors, etc... who are working in the public education system). The aim of this legislation is to place professionalized staff within the system. This act which was passed in 1972, defines the minimum requirements of the staff working at each cycle. The Act emphasizes theoretical base in psychological and educational courses on the part of the staff members in the system.

According to this Act, the Faculty of Education at the Jordan University has started to train teachers in the field professionally. This program can lead to a Diploma (in Education) or a Masters Degree in Education. The teachers who get these degrees are rewarded by giving them a raise in their salary.

e. Revision of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Education:

Responding to educational and societal needs the Ministry of Education has revised its organizational structure. In 1975 a revision took place and new directorates and sections were introduced such as the Directorates of Physical Education, Public Relations, School Buildings and Teachers Housing in addition to the Educational Supervision and Research Sections.

f. School Buildings and Housing for teachers:

The Ministry of Education has constructed (129) buildings for schools which were designed according to modern educational specifications. The total sum of JD. 5,191,087 was spent on these buildings during the Three-Year Plan (1973-1975).

Responding to His Majesty's wish to provide all teachers with houses, the Ministry of Education has formed a committee to conduct and carry out the necessary survey and studies as a step to formulate long-range housing programs for teachers.

The newly established Directorate of School Buildings, and Housing, in collaboration with other directorates, is in the process of finalizing its studies regarding financing, designing and implementation of the housing programs.

g. Combating Illiteracy and educational programs for adults:

To combat illiteracy, the Ministry of Education has launched a program of functional literacy. Many illiterate people have joined this program. They are provided with the basic skills in reading, writing, arithmetic and general education. Special programs are launched for workers and for young men and adults in the prisons.

h. Introducing new innovations:
Some of these innovations are:

(1) Extending Psychological guidance services to the students in Amman and Zarqa.
(2) Operating a science equipment workshop for the purposes of the production of simple science apparatus.
(3) Involving the community in education through Parents/ Teachers Associations in all schools of the Kingdom.
(4) Opening summer work camps for the secondary schools students.

IV Educational Research and information services:

The Ministry of Education, the Deanships of Research and Higher Studies at the Jordan University and Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society are the main bodies concerned with research in Jordan. The research activities carried out by the Royal Scientific Society in cooperation with the Ministry of Education have given rise to the following projects:-

1) a- The production of Science books for children.
b- The introduction of the Mobile Laboratory Project.
c- The production of books for vocational schools.
d- The production of teaching aids and equipment.

2) Recently, the Education Department at the Royal Scientific Society has published a number of science pamphlets for school teachers which manifest a number of new educational approaches and methods based on the research activities in the educational field which have been carried out recently in the department.

3) The R.S.S. is supporting a number of studies carried out by teachers and students at the University of Jordan

Documentation Centre:

The Documentation Centre at the Ministry of Education was founded with the help of UNESCO in 1964. The UNESCO also trained two staff members at the time to work in it but they soon were transferred to other jobs. The centre has since had a shortage of trained staff. However it has grown in size and efficiency since then due to the dedication of the staff who worked in it. It is now acting as a centre of an educational information net work for all the educational bodies in Jordan and as a connecting link between Jordan and International educational organizations and institutions abroad. The centre has joined the (ISORID) in 1973. It has also joined the Bibliographical Cooperation Project sponsored by the Educational Documentation centre at Cairo in 1973. It also signed the cooperative educational abstracting service(CEAS) in 1973 and renewed the agreement in 1975. The centre renders its services to the students & researchers in education as well as to all those who work in the Ministry of Education. It participates in all the educational conferences, meetings and seminars held in Jordan. It also participates in many international conferences an educational information.

The centre has ratified a gentlemans agreement with the American centre in Amman to provide the Educational Documentation Centre with the appropriate educational researched available in ERIC on microfiches. And to benefit from them the Ministry of Education has supplied the centre with a Reader-Printer machine in order to be able to read and photocopy the Micro-fiches.

To overcome the difficulties and to resolve some of the problems faced by the centre, the Ministry of Education has taken the following steps: The Ministry of Education decided to allot five scholarship (a year) on librarianship every year, The Ministry has also increased the budget of the centre from 500 JD's a year to 5500 JD's excluding the salaries of the staff.